





INTRODUCTIONS

Background

- What is Districting (Reapportionment)
- Statement of Need

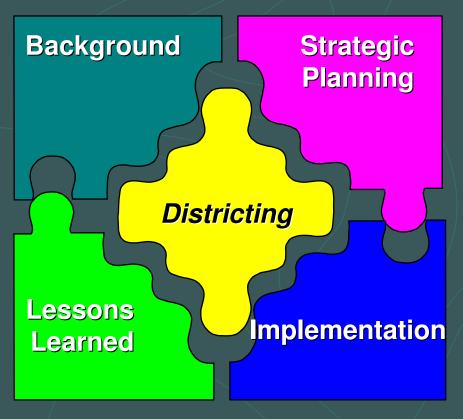
Strategic Planning

- Establishing the Criteria
- Data Collection (Demographics / Geographic)
- Technology Employed
- Strategic Planning Issues

Implementation Process

- Integrating Data and Criteria using Technology
- Presentation Methods
- When Technology Meets Politics





Lessons Learned



What is Districting (Reapportionment)?

- Process of assigning a given number of seats in a legislative body (Town Council) to established districts (4), usually in accordance with an established plan or formula (Town Charter).
- The number and boundaries (unless annexation occurs) of the districts do not change, but over time the population within a district does.

Town Charter (Statement of Need)

- Passage of five years since the previous review of the Town's boundary occurred; or
- Population within each district is within +/- 10% of the mean of the total population for four districts [Section 7(A)(2)]
- Single Annexation causes the population of the town to increase by 5% or more
- The town's geographical boundaries change by 10% or more



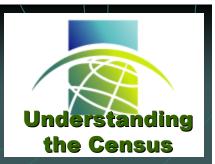
- 1. Council districts must be drawn as nearly equal in population as practical.
- 2. Council districts must consist of contiguous territory when possible
- 3. Council district boundaries should have a rational configuration taking into consideration factors such as *compactness* and major roads.
- 4. Pursuant to the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Council district boundaries should not unnecessarily divide areas of concentrated minority populations or drastically discriminate against any political party.
- 5. Council district boundaries should take into consideration communities of interest.



Data
Collection:
Mapping
Mapping
Geographics
as Planning
Demographics
Geographics



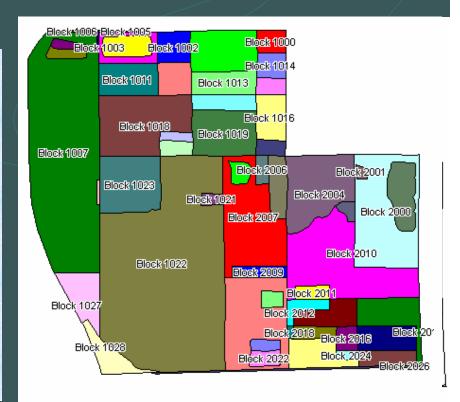




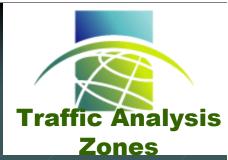
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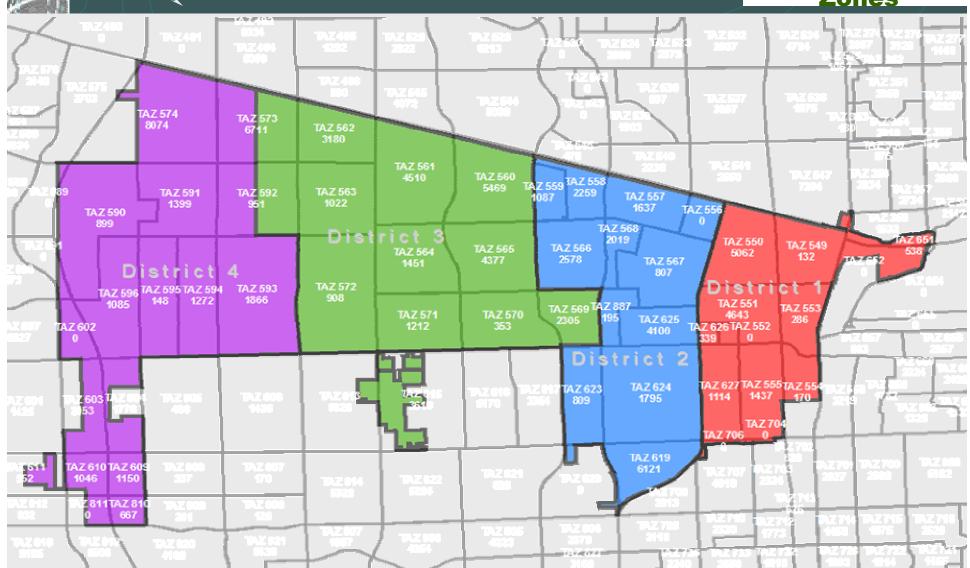
Tell Me About Census Blocks....

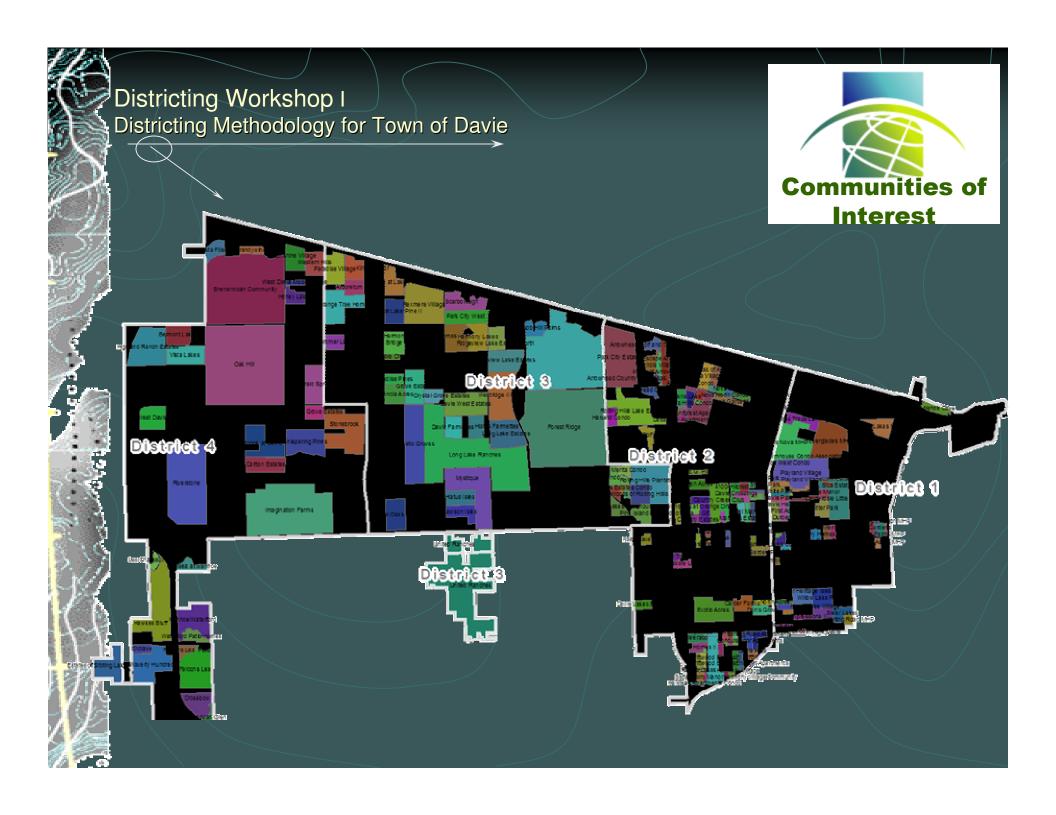
- The smallest geographic area for which the Census Bureau tabulates data from Census 2000
- Based on the classification of the features contained in the Census Bureau's Geographic Data Base -TIGER

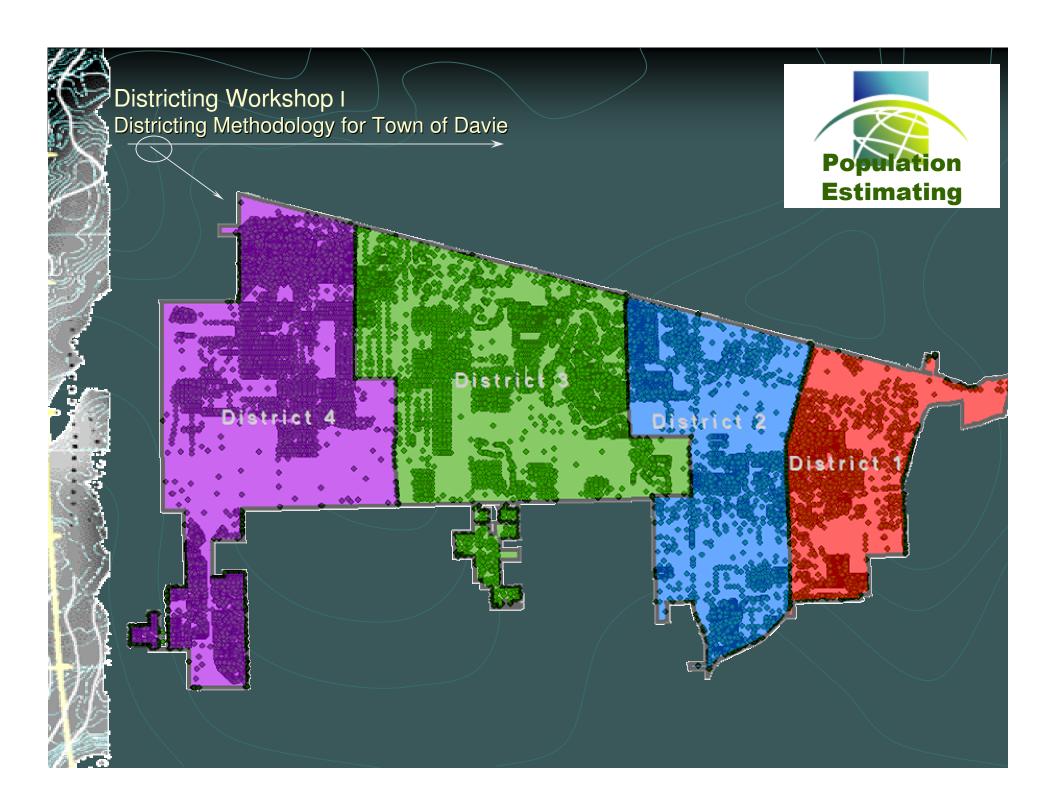


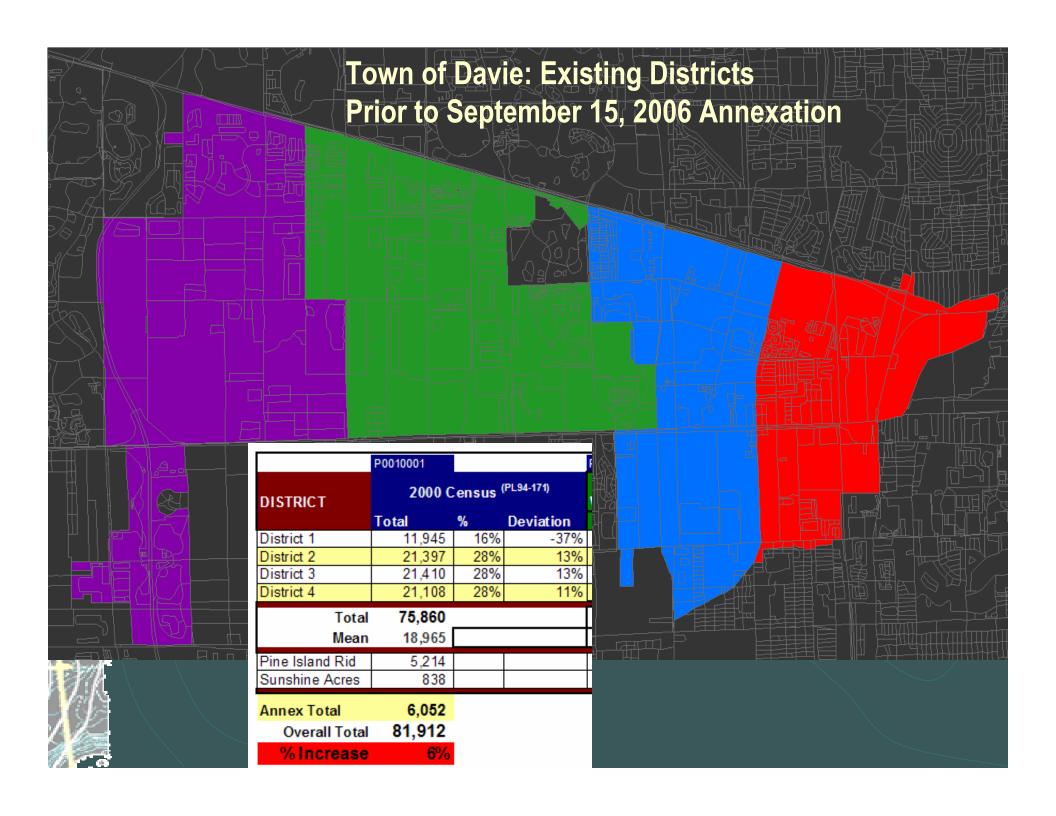


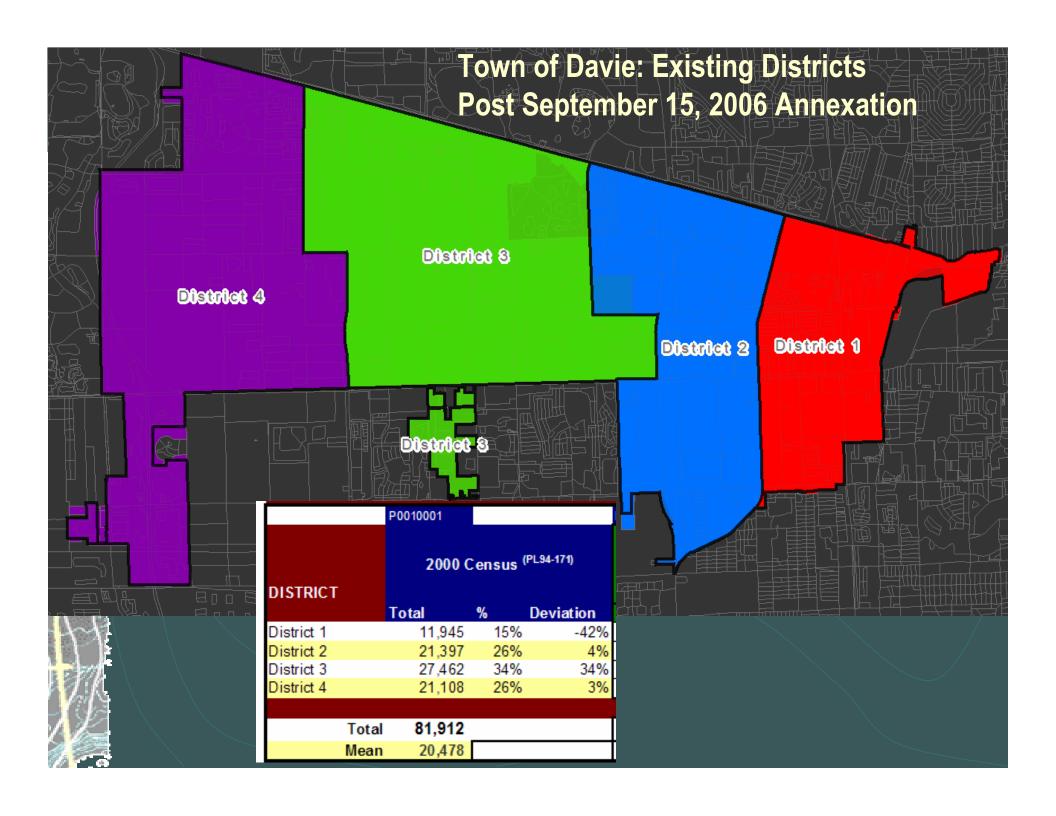


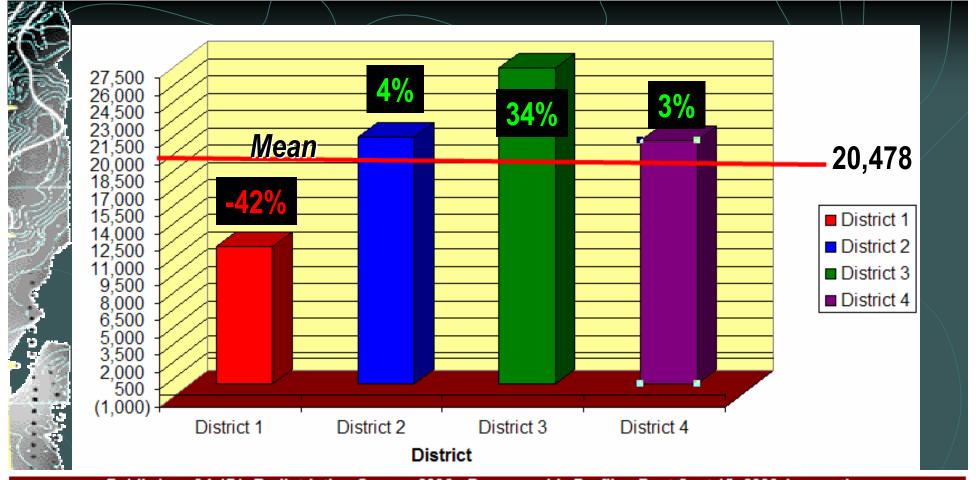












	- 1	Public Lav	94-17	1: Redistr	icting C	ensi	ıs 2000	- De	mograp	hic F	rofile	- Pos	t Sept 1	15, 2	006 Anne	exatio	on	
		P0010001		P0010003		P0010004		P0010005		P0010006		P0010007		P0020002		P0020003		
DISTRICT	r ^e	2000 (Census ^(PL94-171)		White		Black / African- American		Native American		Asian		Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
		Total	%	Deviation	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
District 1		11,945	15%	-42%	10,310	14%	507	14%	65	34%	249	11%	12	39%	2,874	19%	9,071	14%
District 2		21,397	26%	4%	17,390	24%	1,747	49%	56	29%	723	32%	. 8	26%	4,648	31%	16,749	25%
District 3		27,462	34%	34%	25,269	35%	568	16%	29	15%	633	28%	5	16%	3,482	23%	23,980	36%
District 4		21,108	26%	3%	18,715	26%	758	21%	41	21%	629	28%	6	19%	3,928	26%	17, 180	26%
3	Total	81,912	8		71,684	(S)	3,580		191		2,234		31		14,932		66,980	
	Mean	20,478	Per	cent of Total	87.5%	Š.	4.7%	- 3	0.25%		3%	()	0.04%		19.68%		88.29%	3



Lessons Learned

- Criteria are not mutually exclusive / Prioritizing
- ✓ Use of Local Population Data
- ✓ Use of Racial / Ethnic Population Data
- ✓ Boundary Conflicts between TAZ & Existing Districts & Communities of Interest
- ✓ Educating the Public / Commissioners / Special Interests
- ✓ Need for Instant Results
- ✓ Need for Evaluation Procedure of Map Submittals
- ✓ Need to Evaluate Voting Performance
- ✓ Lack of Definition for "Communities of Interest"



